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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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THE 10-HOUR LAW "UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

The Supreme Court of the United States decided on the 17th of this month that the New York State ten-hour law is unconstitutional. The case that gave rise to the decision was that of *Lockner versus The State of New York*. Lockner is an employing baker in the city of Utica, and was found guilty at a trial court of permitting an employee to work in his bakery more than sixty hours in a week, and fined \$50. The case was appealed, and the Court of Appeals of the State upheld the law and affirmed the judgment of the trial court by finding Lockner guilty. The ground upon which the Court of Appeals upheld the law was that the measure was "within the police powers of the State for the protection of the public health from improper conditions surrounding the preparation of food." Being finally appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision is now reversed. The law is pronounced unconstitutional. Four judges—Holmes, Harlan, Day and White—dissented. Judge Harlan, who wrote the dissenting opinion, pronounced the Court's decision one of the most important in a century; to quote him literally, he said: "No more important decision has been rendered in the last century." The judge is right. This particular decision does mark an epoch. It does so because, as we shall show from the language of the decision itself, that which the Court did pass and plant its decision upon was not a matter of LAW, but a matter of FACT. It is in the finding of that particular fact that the decision marks an epoch.

In order to bring out this transcendent feature of the decision it will be necessary, first, to consider the law in the case, as handled by the Court itself. We shall do so in successive articles:

FREEDOM OF CONTRACT.

More than once in this column has the law of contract been considered. A contract is an agreement between two parties upon a certain subject, on which their minds meet. In order for there to be a contract, both contracting parties must be aware of what they are doing, neither must be deceived by the other, and both must be free—free to accept or reject. Where any one of these three essentials to a contract is missing, there is no contract; if the two contracting parties had different things in mind, there is no contract; and the contract is null, it is even a badge of fraud, if either party was either deceived by the other, or acted under duress. It is only with the last of these three junctures that we are concerned—the juncture of one of the contracting parties not being free, acting under duress. Such a juncture deprives the alleged contract of validity and takes it out of the category of a free contract—a requisite category for validity, as the term "freedom of contract" implies. The Court recognized this principle of law and equity. That it did so, appears from the following passage in the decision:

"The right to purchase or to sell labor is part of the liberty protected by this amendment [the Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution]. UNLESS THERE ARE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH EXCLUDE THE RIGHT."

The circumstances in the instance of the workingman in general, the employee of Lockner in particular, "exclude the right." No special economic theory is needed to understand that Lockner's employee was not free. Common sense will dictate the conclusion that no man will submit to more than ten hours steady work each day, from week to week in a bakery or confectionery establishment, leastways for the petty wage paid in those establishments, unless superior force compels him. No man will submit to such work, unless he is under duress. And if, on top of all, the wages are what they are, insufficient to restore even a normal more than ten-hours' expenditure of life-tissue, infinitely less sufficient to restore the tissue expended in such unsanitary establishments as capitalist-run bakeries—if on top of all, such are the conditions of work, then, whatever else that man may be who "contracts" for more than ten hours' steady work each week, such a man is not FREE. He is no freer to contract than the wayfarer is whom a footpad covers with his pistol and orders to "stand and deliver." Lockner's employee was not free; the contract between the two falls outside of

WAGES AND CAPITAL

What They Are—How the Price of Labor Is Fixed.

(From the Sydney, Australia, "People.")

Wages is the portion of the value produced by labor which is returned to the worker in exchange for the expenditure of his labor power. When a man works a day for wages, he virtually sells to the capitalist who employs him one day's labor power. The product of the day's labor belongs to the capitalist; but he pays for the day's labor-power its market price, fixed by the competition of laborers and of employers in the labor market, exactly as the price of other commodities is fixed in their market. The price of a commodity tends always to be equal to the average necessary cost of reproducing it. So the price of a day's labor power tends always to be equal to the average necessary cost of reproducing it—that is, to the cost of a day's living for the average worker; this must include, of course, the living of those dependent upon him; and it will depend largely upon the standard of living generally prevailing in the locality at the time. But the average cost of the worker's living is never equal to the average product of his labor. The difference remains in the hands of the capitalist as profit, interest, or rent-surplus value.

Instances of acts of this nature occur every day in capitalist society. Employers there are, for instance, who seek to justify their employing of little children on the plea that the parents need the money: the employment of little children is profitable to the capitalist class: the act is wrong, but, in order to justify it, the capitalist class brings about the conditions that drive parents to send their children to work when they should be at play or at school: thus the capitalist profits by his own wrong, even justifies a subsequent wrong with the grievous results of a previous one. Another instance is that of excessive hours of labor. The capitalist first commits the wrong of his social system that keeps the workingman at wages too low to live.

When we say, conventionally, that Labor and Capital are necessary to each other, every well instructed person knows what we mean—that the laborers, mental and manual, must use or consume the product of their labor (which is the real substance of capital) in order to further produce. But capital, in the strictly scientific sense of the term, is unnecessary. "Capital is wealth used productively with a view to profit by sale of the product," therefore, if capital is necessary then socialist propaganda is entirely wrong.

The above definition is that of the capitalist economists, not ours, although we fully agree with it, and that is the reason we advocate the abolition of the

capitalist system, and the substitution of the Socialist system, under which production will be carried on—not with a view to profit—but for use only. Seeing that capital is getting into larger aggregates and fewer hands every day, and causing starvation and misery to millions of the creators of capital, we think the correct meaning of this term should be kept well to the front of our propaganda, as a preventive to the spread of false notions.

Labor force, which all men possess in common with each other, is the one thing necessary. This applied to nature, mentally and physically, is all that is needed for the supply of all human needs, and there is no necessity why any human being should want, seeing that the sole cost of these things is the Labor embodied in them, and there is plenty of labor everywhere.

The Human Race—the workers, mental and manual—in its work of emancipation itself must reckon on the unswerving opposition of the clerical, as well as on the legal, literary, and pseudo-labor myrmidons of capitalism. We admit that with the exception of the last individuals of these classes who have risen morally above their environment, do good service to the great cause of the Social Revolution, but they are only exceptions, and do not alter the fact that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself.

WHY, OH, WHY?!?

The spouters, newspapers, leagues, etc., etc., who are advocating "municipal ownership" as a means of escaping capitalist domination and tyranny, have not explained to date why Andrew Carnegie, upon whom, next to Rockefeller, they delight in venting their venom, has praised Mayor Dunn of Chicago and spoken highly of municipal ownership in general. Nor have they told us why it is that Bird S. Coler, whose banking firm makes a specialty of municipal bonds, is said to be the titular head of the "municipal ownership" movement here in the East. A little light on the cause of capitalist interest in this capitalist destroying (sic) "crusade," will prove an eye-opener to deluded workmen.

MAY DAY
Its History and Significance—To Be Celebrated in Cooper Union.

The Socialist Labor Party will this year, as in the past, celebrate International Labor Day by holding a mass meeting at Cooper Union on Monday evening, May 1.

May Day was at first instituted by the proletariat of the world as a day of demonstration in favor of a universal eight-hour day. To-day it has assumed a far greater significance. Unlike the modern Saturnalias held by the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class on "Labor" day, May Day now stands for the international solidarity of labor in its efforts to overthrow the capitalist system and inaugurate Socialism in all lands, in accordance with the principles enunciated by Marx and Engels, and expounded in this country on the economic and political fields, by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

Other organizations pretending to stand for the working class will also demonstrate on May Day in this city and country. For instance, the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party, whose representatives repudiated the principles of international Socialism by presenting a resolution against the unrestricted immigration of BACKWARD RACES, will celebrate May Day. So also will the so-called "progressive" labor organizations who, while proclaiming the solidarity of labor in all countries, support the Gompers' division of the working class on craft lines in this country. These organizations are bogus organizations, who desecrate May Day in order to secure votes and the plums at the bestowal of Gompers. Beware of them; shun their meetings!

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party are urging their members to redouble their efforts and make the coming May Day demonstration one that will send a chill down the back of the misleaders and oppressors of labor. They expect great things between this May Day and the next in (Continued on page 3)

NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE
OUTLOOK

Fall River, Mass., April 22.—Dixie good spirit of resistance, which, if rightly directed, would lead to great results. This spirit of resistance makes all the more glaring the treachery of those misleaders who, having gained the weavers' confidence, deliberately help to keep them blindly groping along the same old disastrous course, instead of taking advantage of their position to teach the weavers to understand the real lessons of the economic struggle. These misleaders prefer to follow this course, instead of enabling the weavers to see through the capitalist cry of "fairness" to both sides, and the farce of arbitration, thereby helping them to catch onto the falsehoods of the pretended "victories" won. A few more "labor leader" Bob Howards and Joe Jacksons, elected to the legislature on capitalist tickets, another "flying wedge" movement or two to help some ambitious millionaire shoe manufacturer advertise his \$3.50 shoes, and an "arbitrated" strike or so, to put the final kibosh on us, and our New England textile capitalists will have their Dixie confederates skinned to death on the exploitation of wage slaves. The Southrons will have to see that their mills are organized and learn the trick of using the labor fakirs of the pure and simple trades unions to bamboozle their employees, if they do not wish to be beaten at the game.

In a letter on the situation during the strike last fall, the writer stated: "The mill workers are reaping the fruits of capitalism, and wondering why the fruit turns to ashes in their mouths. The operatives have shown splendidly that they possess considerable solidarity and are willing to fight hard against further degradation, but, if they do to allow themselves to continue to uphold capitalism and pin their faith to a pure and simple trades union which admits the 'right' of the boss to skin them as long as he doesn't skin them too much—on the economic field—while voting the governmental power into the hands of their masters on the political field, it is to confuse everything possible. These very 'leaders' in whom the textile workers have placed confidence, hold language which, were it not so devilishly treacherous, as shown in its disastrous effects, would be ridiculously senseless, in view of the bitter experiences made every day by the very workers who are expected to swallow it, as though it were the wisdom of an oracle, not to be gainsaid.

The great strike is over—for a while—but the fight against oppression still goes on. The class struggle cannot be downed by fake "settlements." As already hinted, we, particularly the weavers, are worse off than ever since our last "victory," a la Douglas. Our wages are lower, our work harder, and our cost of living higher. There are scores of weavers in this city who have not earned \$200 since January, 1904. This is an indication of how "prosperity" under capitalism strikes the cotton worker. The usual factors which work to our undoing in the capitalist robber system have been at work. These factors are improved high-speed machinery, the scramble of the army of unemployed for work (enabling the capitalists to intensify the labor of those employed), the consequent immense productiveness of industry, the rapid development of similar textile conditions in competing countries, the miserable pittance paid to the working class in the form of wages, preventing us from buying back and consuming any considerable portion of our products; all this, combined with the fact that stock-gamblers had forced up the price of raw cotton, led, first to a so-called over-production and next, to a desire on the part of our particular set of masters to put the screws a bit harder upon us and thereby reduce the cost of production, so as to be able to undersell their competitors in the markets of the world without lessening their own profits.

Of course, the few of us who have been reading the literature of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, know how to interpret our experiences. We understand that the secret of our predicament lies in the private ownership by stock-holding capitalists, of the machinery of production, of the products of our labor, and, consequently, of our means of life. We are accordingly working toward the time when our class shall have attained sufficient knowledge and sense to join with the Socialist Labor Party on the political field and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance on the economic field, and abolish the capitalist system alto-

(Continued on page 1)

RED LETTER DAY

TO THE READERS OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

May 1st is INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY.

Our readers of the East, West, North and South—of EVERYWHERE—are going to unite on that day for one great purpose, to send in subscriptions to THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE is owned and controlled entirely by a working class organization, the Socialist Labor Party. In all its years of existence, The People has never been influenced by capital nor by graft, and it has never received favor or support from any false leader of labor; but it has always held up the beacon that threw a true light on labor's path. The WEEKLY PEOPLE certainly is worthy of labor's support.

No worthy man will shirk his duty, and when we call upon you of all our states and several other countries, we want to see all respond en masse on INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY.

Every reader should be inspired to join in the greatest united effort our people have ever made, and let all the mails on Red Letter Day come laden with subscriptions from every quarter.

Only a few days are left until May 1st. It is time to hustle for Red Letter Day subscriptions. Let every one do his part in this work. Each should send in one subscription on Red Letter Day. If you are ever going to do something for the Weekly People, do it NOW. Let no one rest upon his laurels.

As a fitting reward for a little greater effort on your part, we offer you an opportunity to get one of the best books of the modern labor movement. These books are interesting, printed on good paper, in good clear type, and all are well bound in cloth.

To every one who will send in THREE YEARLY (or that equivalent in half yearly) Weekly People subscriptions, along with the below "Red Letter Day" blank, we will give his or her choice of the following books:

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The Infant's Skull. By Eugene Sue.
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AN ADDRESS

To The Members of The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,

By DANIEL DE LEON.

Fellow-members of the S. T. & L. A.: From several of my fellow-members of the S. T. & L. A., letters have come to me asking whether, if our national convention, which meets early next June at Lynn, Mass., decides to send delegates to the industrial convention, that has been called to meet in Chicago on June 27th, I would consent to form part of the delegation.

Existing conditions render it imperative upon me to answer the question with something more than "yes" or "no"; and also that not those only who ask, but our whole membership should know. Moreover, this is the time to speak, and to speak fully, and I shall be all the more pointed because I am of the opinion that the occasion raised by the proposed Chicago convention excludes the idea of "instructions". Even under ordinary circumstances "instructions" are unsatisfactory. Where they are needed, they are worthless; where they are not worthless, they are superfluous. He who wishes to evade his instructions can always find a loop-hole: no instruction net is imaginable through which a slippery customer could not squeeze out; on the other hand, the platform of an organization, together with its traditions, should be "instructions" enough, both to guide a delegate, and by which his organization can hold him responsible. Instructions, accordingly, will not stand at so critical a period as the one that the Labor Movement of the land is now traversing. For another thing, just because these times are critical, shifting conditions are apt to cause different interpretations of identical terms. The same term may mean materially different things in different mouths. Accordingly, nothing short of a "confession of faith", so to speak, can offer a guarantee either to a delegate that he is understood by his organization, or to his organization that it is understood by him. Such a confession of faith I shall now make.

The argument is frequently heard: "The privately owned and steadily improving mechanism of production and distribution as steadily displaces Labor; an excess of supply in the Labor-Market has two inevitable results—first, it is bound to lower the price (wages) of labor, consequently false is the economic foundation of a strike for better pay, such an attempt is doomed to failure; secondly, the excess of idle Labor is a reserve quarry upon which the capitalist can draw with more or less ease for the forces that he needs to take the places of strikers; the two reasons combined point to the inevitable present and increased future impotence of the economic organization, or Union."

The reasoning is only partially true, substantially false. How false the reasoning is may be incidentally judged from the circumstance that, although the leaders of "pure and simple" Unionism are not generally as disregardful of appearances as were the late P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Bobby Howard of the Spinners' Union, who flaunted their affluence in the public eye, it is well known that they all amass a fortune, provided their incumbency be long enough. Where do they get it? The capitalist does not pay for nothing.

What does he pay them for? He pays them for keeping the Union stuck fast in the ruts where the failure, pointed out in the above defective reasoning, is natural and inevitable. And why does he pay? Just because, instead of failure, success would crown the efforts of the Union if, instead of the wheels of its train being deep in the ruts of muddy ground, they stood upon the smooth steel-tracks of the revolutionary roadbed. The failure to grasp, what may be termed the Social topography of Capitalism in a thoroughly capitalist nation like America, is accountable for the failure of shallow men to grasp the power, and, with it, the mission of Unionism.

It goes without saying that the Union, whose goal is harmony between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class, stands upon economically and sociologically false foundation when it strikes for better pay: to grant capitalist premises and then bristle up against their results can obviously be followed only by failure: it is a foot-in-the-mouth posture. But it does not equally follow that the Union, whose goal is the overthrow of Capitalism, stands upon equally economic and sociologic false foundation when it strikes for better pay. To expect an unsupported ball to rest on an inclined plane, let alone rise higher, is absurd: the expectation reveals a lack of knowledge of the "lay of the land"; but it is not, therefore,

ment struck against: finally, what with all that, and the further fact, a fact of deepest significance, that—as betrayed by the above referred to gas, Equitable Life, Standard Oil, etc., squabbles—there is not a capitalist magnate whom some other magnate is not "lying in wait for," and must "lie in wait for"—what with all that, the capitalist concern struck against by a revolutionary Union can not choose but yield ground. To-day, the capitalist cuts deeply into his profits with the bribes he flings at his Labor-lieutenants. The power of these being gone or crippled, the capitalist will throw tubs to the whale of the class-conscious Union on strike. What it would be absurd for the "pure and simple" Union to demand—a higher price than the market quotations for the merchandise labor-power—becomes supremely sound on the lips of a body that is organized for the purpose of wiping the human being "Workingman" clean of the merchandise smudge that capitalism smears him with; and the demand is withal supremely sane when made by a body, the revolutionary spirit of whose organization brings the rest of the wage slaves into its fold, instead of barring them out, as the "pure and simple" Union does, and thereby challenging and urging them to break its strike. The stream of the wealth that now flows into the private channels of the fakir's pockets, and only works a corrupting, would be turned into the channels of the rank and file's pockets, and would have a stimulating effect. But in order to accomplish this end, the economic organization must, indeed, be a Union of the Working Class.

The lures in the path of the workingman, tending to draw him from the direct forthright, are so numerous that, at first blush, it would seem next to impossible to draw the Working Class into a revolutionary Union and keep them there. These lures rise of themselves like will-o'-the-wisps from the surrounding quagmires of Capitalism, and the agencies of the capitalist class are ever on the alert to raise additional ones, either for the general purpose of fettering him in the ignorance of his class condition, or for the specific purpose of exploiting him politically, or for the purpose of leading him off the scent when he is in hot pursuit of the oppressor—on the same principle that bull-fighters draw the enraged animal aside by fluttering a disturbing rag before his eyes when he crowds one of their companions too closely. How is the workingman, the hard-worked, tired-minded workingman to acquire the vast knowledge, that, at first blush, it would seem one must have in order to guard him against these innumerable lures? It is an error that the knowledge need be so vast. Providence has vouchsafed to the Working Class the boon that it denied to the tyrant of old, who prayed that his enemies may have but one neck that he may cut them all off at one blow of his sword. No separate information is needed to cut off the head of each separate lure as it rises. Innumerable as these lures be, they all stand on one neck—the wage-slave condition of the workingman.

The knowledge that he is a merchandise in the world's market, that the price of his merchandise is bound to decline by reason of the increase in the supply, due to the private ownership of the ever improving social tool that his class needs to work with; the knowledge, accordingly, that wages are the workingman's chain, that the size of his chain is bound to shrink and shrink—that knowledge is simple and easy enough to acquire. It points directly to the path he must strike—the path that shall place the social mechanism of production in the hands of his class, that trains him to strike the blow that will strike off his chains as a wage slave, and that leads him to no effort that does not actually look in that direction; it, accordingly, points to the structure of economic organization that alone can secure his emancipation—the Union that plants itself upon these principles; that, as a consequence, embraces his whole class; and that, as a further consequence, jointly strikes at the ballot box, under the device of the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class, while it drills his own class into the body requisite to make that ballot good. Obviously, such a Union is structurally different from the "pure and simple" Union. No lures can prevail against it: their heads are cut off automatically as fast as they rise. Even industrialism, superior as it is in possibilities to craftsmanship, would not be the result of mature thought. Healthy fruit does not ripen quite so fast.

Upon all these matters I believe no serious difference of opinion will be found among us. Should the Chicago convention fall short of this standard—a fear that the Manifesto calling the convention does not justify—, then all that convention would accomplish would be to justify the forecast that the hierarchical line of succession, which may be said to have started with Terence V. Powderly, will not close with Samuel Gompers. The dove will have returned back

into the Ark with the message that land is not yet in sight above the waters. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegation should forthwith withdraw.

But there is another line of thought that must be considered by us—a line of thought without clearness upon which, we would all be very much at sea. The line of thought that I have in mind is certainly upon your minds also. It is the line of thought suggested by that clause of the Manifesto which declares that the proposed new Union "should be established as the economic organization of the Working Class WITHOUT AFFILIATION WITH ANY POLITICAL PARTY."

When the S. T. & L. A. was organized there was but one political party that flew the colors of Socialism—the Socialist Labor Party; the S. T. & L. A. affiliated itself with the S. L. P. Since then, another party has risen which, although it sails under three different names, everywhere flies the colors of Socialism. We know what that party is: its foundation, in so far as it has any, is the A. F. of L., whose emblem, the Arm with the Torch, it instinctively and even deliberately adopted; its policy is "possibility", which means log-rolling with fakirism on the economic, and, consequently, with capitalist candidates and principles on the political field—and it has bravely lived up to its policy; its press resembles a row of fishermen, each with his private line in the waters of the Labor Movement fishing for private gain; its principles vary according to latitude and longitude; its vote is largely typified by the Wichita, Kans., "Social Ethics", which preaches, not even bourgeois radicalism, but downright populism; another portion of its vote is pronouncedly "radical bourgeois"; in other words and to sum up, it is a drift-and party, with no reason of being in America, bound to be scattered by the logic of events, and, already seen to-day in a wild turmoil of dissension, with its vote collapsing almost everywhere, and bearing out what I stated last summer in my report to the Amsterdam International Socialist Congress that it "may be said to have fairly entered upon its period of dissolution" after the stand that the placemen and journalistic beneficiaries of the A. F. of L. in its last national convention compelled it to take. We know all that; but all is not said when that is said. A perceptible number of the element that that party drew to itself—whether the number be one-fourth or one-eighth of its vote—joined it in the belief, not only that it was really a party of revolutionary Socialism, but that its methods were superior to those of the S. L. P. and, consequently, would sooner lead to victory; that element was attracted wholly by Eugene V. Debs with his favorable record for "Union Smashing" attempted against the fossil Brotherhoods of railroad workers; that element honestly and seriously wants Socialism; that element would be glad to be welcomed in the ranks of the S. L. P.; and that element is learning fast. What, in view of these facts—I consider them facts—is the "treatment" applicable to the case?

I do not consider that there is one chance in a thousand of the Chicago convention's pronouncing for the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party. Should that fraction of a chance in a thousand happen, then, of course, there would be nothing for the delegation of the S. T. & L. A. to do but withdraw, and continue its independent stand until greater clearness shall prevail. But what as to the S. L. P.?

I am of the opinion that a motion to endorse the S. L. P. would be ill advised—it would be a challenge to a conflict with the only element in the said S. P. upon which the Socialist Movement can be safely built, the Working Class element—an element that is drawing nearer to us over the only bridge over which the Socialist forces in the land can march towards unity—the bridge of the class-conscious, revolutionary economic organization, of which our own S. T. & L. A., on one side of the stream, and the A. L. U., on the other, may be considered the piers. Consequently, if I am a member of your delegation to Chicago I shall not make such a motion.

Should such a motion come from any other quarter, I would deplore it; it would oppose it. I would oppose it for the reason just stated, and for the further reason that, even if such a motion prevailed, it could not be the result of mature thought. Healthy fruit does not ripen quite so fast.

But there is a third, and more important reason that guides me on this head—An act of "endorsement", a "pronouncement in favor", by one body in the Labor Movement towards another on such matters, is an act of SELF-JUSTIFICATION. It is an act, not so much of approval for the benefit of the other, as it is an ATTESTATION OF THE APPROVER'S OWN TITLE TO A PLACE IN THE CAMP OF THE MILITANT PROLETARIAT. Now, then, when the Union, that the Manifesto jus-

tifies the expectation of seeing issue from the Chicago convention, is actually and finally born in the land, then the fact will be an evidence that the Labor Movement of America has reached that ripeness when, no longer the economic must justify itself to the political, but THE POLITICAL MUST JUSTIFY ITSELF TO THE ECONOMIC BRANCH OF THE MOVEMENT. It will be the evidence of the accomplishment, in the womb of the Movement, of a revolution akin to that which takes place in the mother's womb at about the seventh month of gestation, when the fetus, until then feet down, is by the law of gravitation turned around, head down, preparatory to that next and final revolution that consists in birth. A Union such as America demands, will rather be the bar before which political organizations, that claim to be of Labor, will be summoned to justify THEIR existence;—nor will such a Union's decree in the matter be of doubtful weight; it is the only guarantee imaginable in political America against the decoy-duck political parties of Labor that everybody knows one capitalist party has periodically set up against the other: it is the only guarantee against the ever threatening danger of the centrifugal force, that may cause the non-wage-slave element—which will inevitably crowd into the political branch of the Labor Movement—to yield to the ambitious and self-seeking designs that they bring along with them from their class, and split into rival political factions: it is the only guarantee for a united political vanguard of Labor. In short, the crude days when the S. T. & L. A. was compelled to make the demonstration of endorsing a political party will be past. Thenceforth it will be the political branch of the Movement that will be called upon to pronounce itself clearly, and by its pronouncement attest its title to the post of trust as the vanguard of the Labor Movement, or stand branded and collapse.

That this theory is founded upon experience may be gathered from two salient facts:—for one thing, the S. L. P., hounded and traduced by the Labor-lieutenants of the Capitalist Class from one end of the country to the other, has proved itself indestructible, even in point of votes, and its untariffed press—the largest of any in the political field, larger, in fact, than all the others put together—has continued its work with unabated, aye, with increasing effectiveness; for the other, the S. P., while denying the principle that a political organization, which claims to be of Socialism, is a reflex of some kind of economic organization, has been forced to render homage to the principle by seeking, however unsuccessfully, to conceal its Civic-Federalized A. F. of L. material foundation, and is now seen crumbling together with its base.

If the Union, which, it is to be expected, will be born at Chicago next June, is the ripened Union that the American Labor Movement demands, it will be thoroughly alive to the responsibility of its body towards the Labor Movement of the land. If, on the other hand, expectations are deceived, why bother about the "endorsement"?

There is just one consideration that may be made against the idea of the S. T. & L. A. going up in a new national Union "affiliated with no political party"—always, of course, supposing that the Union that will rise in Chicago will be what the Manifesto justifies the expectation of its being. That consideration is that the S. T. & L. A. endorsement of the S. L. P. will be dropped. That consideration is, however, purely sentimental. A thousand to one, the S. P. will be dumped at Chicago. In going up in the new Union, the A. L. U. does dump the S. P., alias S. D. P., alias P. O. P. In fact, it has dumped the thing already, by again and again pronouncing it a "scab-herding" concern, and proving the charge. It is otherwise with the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. Never did the S. L. P. give the S. T. & L. A. cause for any such charge; never was any such charge made by it. By going up in the expected new Union, "without affiliation with any political party", the S. T. & L. A. element does not dump the S. L. P.; it preserves for the S. L. P. all its respect, admiration and enthusiasm; it simply joins the revolution that I have pointed out above as indicative of a long step forward in the Labor Movement of the land.

These are my views in the matter; I have expressed them fully, and I hope clearly. Should they be substantially, yours, I shall feel proud to receive your mandate as a member of your delegation to the Chicago convention. If, however, in any important respect, your views differ from mine, then I must request you, in justice to myself and to you, to drop me from the list of candidates. Yours fraternally,

DANIEL DE LEON.

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TO RAILWAY WORKERS

Fellow workers of the Railway Industry of Greater New York:—The object of this circular is to make clear to you the situation that obtains in our industry, the methods which we are adopting to cope with it, and the course which we must pursue in order to bring about an improvement of the conditions under which the Railway Workers of Greater New York are laboring.

Our organization, the United Railway Workers of Greater New York, as you already know, was born of the Interborough strike, and profiting by past experiences we are proceeding along the only lines through which the men in our industry can acquire and maintain the enormous strength and power which is theirs to command just as soon as they realize how easily and effectively it can be wielded. That this end can and will be accomplished we are confident, and the more rapidly the railway workers join in the effort the more easily it can be attained.

To review the situation it is necessary to go back to the founding of our organization which came of our attempt to prevent the collapse of the strike on the "L" and Subway lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. When we took hold of the strike the situation as far as the strike was concerned, was practically a forlorn hope. The local joint executive committee under the leadership of Jencks, Pepper, et al., had not only failed to lay out a plan of campaign for the great body of enthusiastic strikers who had come out in hope of being guided to victory, but it had deliberately permitted the men to become demoralized, had scattered them by giving up the meeting places and had absolutely refused to lay before them a proposition by which the strike could have been made a success. Thus, it was that when the most active of those who revolted against such treachery tried to pull the strikers together to carry on the fight with the vigor which should have characterized it from the start, the bulk of the strikers who had become disengaged and disgusted, could not be reached at all. The lists of names were in possession of the traitorous officers who had played us false and whatever funds the organization had were in the same hands.

Determined, however, and undaunted by all these obstacles, we re-organized, formed the United Railway Workers of Greater New York, and proceeded to enroll all who could be reached. We at once set to work to do, on as large a scale as our numbers would permit, what should have been done on a much bigger scale in the beginning. Starting with a few dollars borrowed from S. T. & L. A. men, we hired halls, had literature printed, sent some men out collecting funds, others distributing leaflets and still others to get a line on the sentiments of those who had been compelled by necessity to return to work. The financial statement which we are giving to those whose names we have enrolled will show the amount of funds collected and the disposition made of the moneys. Owing to the general impression that the strike had gone down in defeat, it was difficult to obtain any considerable amount.

We soon found that to attempt to immediately renew the strike by asking those who had returned but were disgusted with the almost unbearable treatment accorded them by the Interborough officials, to again come out, would only end in disaster and further demoralization. Our course was then plain, namely, to get what funds we could to enable us to carry on our work and to assist those faithful workers among our enrolled men who were in dire need of financial aid, and to proceed with the organization of all the Railway Workers into one grand body, get in position to publish a Railway Workers' Journal which would publish our grievances, expose official oppression and educate the workers in our industry along correct lines leading to solidarity and effective action, and prepare to as soon as possible present a solid front to the railway corporations of Greater New York and give them the alternative of giving us better conditions or having every wheel in the city tied up at once.

The workers on the railroads of

New York can do all this. In fact they must do it, or be reduced to greater slavery, and more degrading conditions than they now bear. And that they will do it is proven by the progress our organization is making among them.

When the Interborough employees struck on March 7, they were filled with high hopes of winning a speedy victory. There were plenty of grievances in every department and the demands made were but slight. The men were united and struck nobly. They had every right to strike and should have won. What followed is now history. Not only did the newspapers, with the sole exception of the Daily People, lie viciously about us and the city government send its police to help the strike breakers do our work, but our national officers refused to support us and, as in the case of Stone, of the B. of L. E. actually denounced us. Our local officers fooled and betrayed us and the result was demoralization and defeat.

Our organizations went on the rocks. The motorman's card is now a receipt for an insurance premium, and the Amalgamated Association has died a natural death. An alleged financial statement submitted to eighty of the Amalgamated members by Madden, Pickett, Pepper, et al., at a snap gathering in Colonial Hall on Tuesday, April 11, showed that there was but \$344 of its funds left and this was then and there divided up among those present—exit Amalgamated. Now, the corporations, particularly the Interborough, think they have us where they want us; they imagine that our spirit is broken and that they can keep us disunited. But they are mistaken.

We are not children nor cowards to be frightened by a temporary setback. On the contrary, we find the railway men of the city in full sympathy with the plans and methods of the United Railway Workers. We find them expressing confidence in the honesty, integrity and fighting spirit of the men of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, who are doing so much to assist our efforts and in the two officers of the United Railway Workers, Samuel French, President, and E. J. Rozelle, Financial Secretary, who have been entrusted with the safeguarding of the lists of membership. It may be here added that the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance at its last meeting passed a vote of confidence in these two men deciding to permit them to keep secret even from the General Executive Board all such information as, for the protection of the members, should be carefully guarded until the time is ripe for welding these members into one strong body.

Everywhere our fellow-workers on the roads admit the need of rapidly organizing into one great body that will include not only trainmen, motormen, but all the gatemen, ticket choppers, agents, platform men, porters, lamp men, car cleaners, repairers, trackmen, ironworkers, switchmen, electricians, power house employees, clerks, etc.; in short, every employee in the industry on "L," surface or subway.

Rush the good work along, then, and join hands with those who have already enrolled. The faster we increase our numbers, the more quickly we can get our Journal through which to voice our aspirations and grievances, and the more rapidly toward the goal at which we aim. If you feel you cannot organize a group of any number up to ten, send in your application singly. As the sending of a single fifty cents initiation fee, in this way is inconvenient, an easy way would be to send two months' dues as well, making a dollar in all, and you will immediately receive a Certificate of Membership and a due card bearing stamp to show that it is paid up for two months ahead.

Let us show that we have pluck and energy. Let us prove that instead of crushing the manhood out of us, the attempts of the corporations to crow over us and cow us, have only served to make all New York Railroad Workers more determined to get together and demand our rights as men. Hasten, then, and get into the ranks of the United Railway Workers of Greater New

York and make it the best and strongest and most effective union of railway workers ever organized.

On genuine organization!

Speed the publication of a Railway Workers' Journal!

Forward to our emancipation from slavery!

Executive Committee, United Railway Workers of Greater New York, L. A. 9, S. T. & L. A.

SAMUEL FRENCH,

Chairman,

24-6 New Reade Street,

Residence, 397 Willis Avenue.

E. J. ROZELLE,

Financial Secretary,

Residence, 71 West 107th Street.

Headquarters, Room 7, 150 East 125th Street.

STRIKE STILL ON.

Western Federation of Miners Declares

Cripple Creek Struggle Will

Continue.

Denver, Colo., April 18.—The Western Federation of Miners has issued the below circular, declaring the Cripple Creek strike to be still on. The circular reads:

To all Members of Organized Labor and Those who Desire to Maintain their Honor:

The Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek District, with its lawless ally, the Citizens' Alliance, have been sending out fabricated reports to the effect that the strike has been declared off by the Western Federation of Miners. This brazen lie has been hatched and circulated by the same scoundrels that bull-penned and deported miners, that even murdered in cold blood men who refused to yield their all to the principles of the organization of which they were members.

The Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance have discovered that while thugs, gunfighters, rapists, outlaws, and convicts from the penitentiaries may be of valuable assistance to mine operators, in upholding a reign of terror, yet these debauched and depraved degenerates are practically useless in the production of dividends.

The members of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance have had an experience for which they have paid an awful price. The dividends of which they have boasted have been on paper and not in the vaults of banks.

In their desperation they are attempting to deceive through the circulation of a lie, hoping that the old miners will return to the Cripple Creek district and once more become inmates of the mines.

The Western Federation of Miners has not declared the strike off, and never will as long as the mine operators are unfair to organized labor—as long as they continue shipping their ores to the scab mills of Colorado City, and as long as the card or blacklisting system is used to discriminate against members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Hundreds of men have been driven from their homes in the Cripple Creek district, and are still exiles from their wives and children. Many of these men bear the scars that were inflicted by the brutal orders of a Mine Owners' Association and a Citizens' Alliance. These men and their wives and children who have borne the insults and outrages of a hired soldier, would scorn a compromise or a surrender to that "law and order" combination that revelled in a carnival of brutality, to subjugate and enslave the best blood and brains of the Cripple Creek district.

Men of honor, of spirit, and of independence, will still the mines of the Cripple Creek district as they would a pestilence. Men who have any conception of the principles of Unionism will not be used as tools of a Mine Owners' Association to assassinate justice.

Stay away from the Cripple Creek district, and the time will come when the miners in Colorado's greatest gold camp can enjoy some of the liberty that is guaranteed to him by the law and the constitution of the State.

Anyone who goes to the Cripple Creek district and accepts employment in the mines, will be recognized as a scab by the metal miners throughout the United States and British Columbia.

Whenever the strike is declared off, or a settlement effected, an official notice will be issued from the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners.

Chas. H. Moyer, President, W. F. M.

W. D. Haywood, Sec'y-Tres., W. F. M.

N. B.—Secretaries please read this notice at meetings of the union.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address: The Weekly People, 24-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, New York City.

On the Chicago Manifesto

[These columns are open for the discussion to Party members and non-Party members alike.]

From Henry Frueher, Member Socialist Labor Party.

Cincinnati, March 3.—There are two myopias in the labor movement. The diagnosis of the one, is its constant cry: "A political organization of the working class is enough to land us in the haven of the Socialist Republic! The economic organization is a secondary and trivial affair. We need not bother with it. It divides our energies," etc. The symptom of the other disease is, that it explains away the political organization as "secondary," "trivial," etc., and places the economic organization on top. The fact of all the matter is, to use Comrade De Leon's expression, they are both "blind in one eye." The first is a monopsony on his economic eye, hence an imperfect being; the second a cyclops on his political eye.

There is a granum salis in both arguments. But to understand where the grain of truth lies we must compare these two one-eyed foetuses of social science with the two unicellular embryos in cosmological science. In the latter there are two factions: first, that which holds energy is the only existing entity, the "idealists," "spiritualists," etc., and second, that which holds matter is the only thing that exists of the old school, the materialist. And lo! Like from the Olympus jumps Monism and says: "Both of you are wrong and yet both are right! But matter and energy exist, but they are an inseparable indivisible entity. The existence of one without the existence of the other, is unimaginable. We call this Monon! One without the other is utterly valueless! Remember this!

The same happens with social Monism. It jumps between the two duelists and says: "The economic and political organizations are a Monon, one indivisible substance. One without the other is unimaginable. They are equally important, because the flesh of the one is the other's flesh and its blood the other's blood. The victory of one without the victory of the other will prove equally disastrous to those concerned therein, the proletariat! The Paris Commune will not be in it with this catastrophe! To talk of "division of energy" in this regard, is therefore, rank stupidity.

The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance are typified in the above argumentation. They, like matter and energy, are one substance, partly manifesting itself in this form and partly in the other. Energy expended on one organization is just as important to the arrival of the Co-Operative Commonwealth as is energy expended on the other. Neither of these two bodies are "primary," nor "secondary." They are both primary and secondary.

The lack of argumentation of the above-mentioned Monon, is the sore and weak spot of the manifesto. "No affiliation with a political party" is its slogan. It takes the position, as Mr. Hagerty expressly reiterated over and over again, in the Auditorium in this town, that

As to the sending of delegates I would say: A chemical law teaches us that atoms of heterogeneous elements will never make a molecule. We are heterogeneous elements!

From John Hossack, Member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Jersey City, N. J., March 17.—The Socialist Labor Party holds that the class conscious organization of labor is alone the foundation upon which can be reared the Socialist Republic. It follows that the Party cannot ignore any effort, honest or dishonest, made by, or in the name of the working class, along economic lines. If the effort made is honest and clean, the Party must commend what it is good and point out whatever of error it may contain. If the effort made is dishonest its tactics will show it, then the Party must condemn and expose.

If this is our position with regard to honest, but blind moves, and to dishonest schemes how much more necessary it is that the Party concern itself with the Chicago conference, the call for which, if honest, and it seems to me to be so, certainly exhibits a much to be welcomed awakening of class consciousness. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should be represented in the conference.

Some seem to think that the results of the meeting will not come up to our expectations, and it may turn out so; then so much the worse for the other participants. No harm can come to the Socialist Labor Party, through Alliance participation. Have no fear on that score.

Should the meeting result in a class conscious organization satisfactory to us, what matters it if that organization is called by the name of Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance or by another name? The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—the stone, which the pure and simple union dominated "Socialists", rejected, will have become the corner stone of the new edifice—a glorious victory for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

As to the endorsement of the Social

The New England Textile Outlook

(Continued from page 1.)

gether by bringing into existence one of collective ownership. This latter system will solve, once for all, the problem of obtaining subsistence—a problem which the wonderful machinery of the present day renders so easy of solution, did we but know enough to apply it by creating a system of ownership consistent with our collective operation of it. We know this solution is possible by these means. We also know that were the textile operatives to band together in the S. T. & L. A. and fight their economic battles with class spirit and the above facts in mind, while voting the way they struck—for the S. L. P.—the capitalists would not put the screws on when they found themselves up against the alternative of backing down or being backed off the map by a united, intelligent working class, conscious of its rights and determined to secure them.

It is our obvious duty to strive hard to bring this movement about through agitation, education and organization. And in the process we cannot afford to refrain from knocking over any idols that the working class, in its failure to perceive the true inwardness of things, may have hitherto worshipped; hence our vigorous attacks upon the misleaders in our industry.

Another miracle! Mr. Hagerty would not style the proposed union (which, by the way, is the S. T. & L. A., minus "political party"), a pure and simple affair. He does not state the reason in his contribution to *The People*, but I presume because Socialism (in potentia) will be allowed to be discussed and perchance even encouraged or even enforced. But what good will 1,000 years of theorizing do if we cannot get at least one year Socialism in act? The same old difference of the Socialist Labor Party and "Socialist Party."

You can talk about the beauties of the Socialist Republic, about constant and variable capital, about the class struggle in the times of Numa Pompilius, etc., till you get blue in the face; but for Heaven's sake don't tackle such cool and practical things as trades unionism, etc. It is too radical! *Laissez faire!* Socialism, the science and Socialism, the propaganda, are a Monon! One without the other is utterly valueless! Remember this!

Now, to get back to present conditions. It has been stated that they are worse than ever. The writer is in possession of bundles of pay envelopes saved for the very purpose of noting the trend of wages in cotton weaving. There are eight of them representing as many successive weeks' pay for an eight-loom weaver on print cloth at 21.78 cents per cut in the year 1902. They read as follows: \$11.16, \$12.07, \$9.12, \$10.40, \$9.07, \$8.05, \$9.80, \$8.52. For 1903 the pay envelopes read: \$8.62, \$9.63, \$10.00, \$9.52, \$8.08, \$11.79, \$8.62, \$10.66, \$10.54, \$9.07, \$9.52, \$8.81, \$12.22, \$7.48, \$10.66, \$6.91, \$9.53, \$8.64, \$9.42, \$9.11, \$9.37, \$8.52, \$7.45, \$9.85, \$8.50. For 1904: \$8.22, \$9.07, \$9.58, \$9.14, \$8.58, \$5.44, \$9.57, \$10.14, \$9.11, and some during slack time that read: \$4.82, \$4.58, \$6.64, \$6.72, \$5.49. For 1905, since the "great victory" of the Douglas "settlement," the list of weekly pay for weavers on eight-loom prints at 17.33 per cut, which if put on ten-loom basis as threatened, will be reduced from ten to fifteen per cent, lower, is as follows: \$7.35, \$7.59, \$7.33, \$8.03, \$6.83, \$6.71, \$6.73, \$8.09, \$6.22, \$6.78, \$8.25, \$6.34, \$7.05, \$6.46, \$6.47, \$6.07, \$7.24, \$7.84, \$8.25, \$7.22, \$8.61, \$7.15, \$6.37, \$6.38, \$7.82, \$5.80, \$7.35, \$6.32, \$5.65, \$6.83, \$6.99, \$7.00, \$6.05.

To prove that, in addition to this reduction, it costs us more to live, one does not need to furnish exact data in these days when so much is being said and written, even in the capitalist press, on the increased cost of the necessities of life. Every housekeeper knows that five dollars does not go as far as three did a few years ago.

Another thing! The manifesto talks about A (!) political party of Socialism. How many political parties of Socialism are there in this country? Can Mr. Hagerty or any other answer?

Lastly, I will take up the "crescendo of exclamation marks," which Mr. Hagerty says Comrade Prussak indulged in. Well, I am sorry to say I saw the amount of exclamation marks and there were not enough of them for me!

Mr. Hagerty quotes Voltaire on prodigies. Tell Voltaire if he saw this manifesto-framing galaxy, he nily willy would have to believe in prodigies! Picture it! Think of it! Last night champions of capitalism and this morning "fighters for the working class!" Moses' wonders are not in it and the wonders of capitalism to make dollars out of human blood and tears are equally not in it!

This is where we are after our pure and simple "victory," not to speak of the fact that scores of our best people have been victimized through the bosses being able to discriminate against them and yet be able to claim they were not violating the terms of the ambiguously worded "settlement."

Here is the wording of the "settlement" as given out by Governor Douglas and published at the time after the strike had been on for about twenty-six weeks:

"The strike to be declared off and the operatives to return to work at once. All operatives to be put to work in the mill in which they were employed when the strike began, as fast as possible, and no discrimination to be shown on account of the present strike."

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1376. Tel. 129 Franklin

Published Every Saturday by the
Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

in 1888.....	2,068
in 1892.....	21,157
in 1896.....	36,564
in 1900.....	34,191
in 1904.....	34,172

Sons of men, awake, arise!
With the morning in your eyes,
Show your days what you can do,
Labor, conquer and subdue—
All the world belongs to you;
Sons of men, awake, arise!

Sons of men, awake, arise!
Sons of men, your hour has come,
Hearts that beat the "signal drum;
Doubting and delay are past,
Fall they slow, or fall they fast,
Every foe must fall at last;

A DEVELOPMENT.

Under the above title we publish elsewhere in this issue an article that should be clipped and carefully preserved. It should be pasted in a scrap-book labeled "Sign-posts", and containing only articles of this nature. They are sign-posts to warn the Working Class against the ominous figures that are bound to arise in their midst. The article supplements and throws light upon the series of articles, published in these columns, on the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the ten-hour law of this State unconstitutional. Finally, the article has the merit of coming, not from an adverse and prejudiced, but from a source friendly to Mr. Henry Weissmann, whose development it gives, from an officer of the Bakers' Union, who managed to secure the ten-hour law during his incumbency, to a lawyer, who managed to get the bosses-bakers to put in his hands the case that was to cause the declaration of that very ten-hour law unconstitutional.

In giving his antecedents to the capitalist press, Mr. Weissmann made certain misstatements and overlooked certain items which may not be of little importance to the understanding of his career as given by himself. We shall here correct the errors and supply the deficiencies.

Mr. Weissmann did not learn the trade of bakery in Germany, as the article says. He learned the trade in a San Francisco penitentiary, where he was confined for complicity in a dynamite conspiracy. Mr. Weissmann came out a baker. His knowledge of or liking for the trade was inferior to his liking for something easier. Accordingly, with whatever knowledge of the trade he possessed as a base, he joined the bakers' organization; secured an office in it; and, about thirteen years ago, transferred the field of his activities to this city, where he became the Editor of the Bakers' Journal, and leading transactor of the bakers' business—the Fleischmann's yeast boycott among others.

Upon his arrival in New York, Mr. Weissmann sniffed around the Socialist Labor Party. The organization offered him no "field"; but he speedily drew to himself by elective affinity several members of the Party who, gifted with a scent less keen than himself, had drifted into the Party and discovered what he had scented in advance—that the "field" was not favorable for their operation. The ramshackle set of driftwood, consisting of one W. C. Owen, one John Steel, and two or three others, who had gathered in this city from the four quarters of the world's compass, gathered around Weissmann, and the bunch set up Gompers for their patron saint. It was the first "trouble" that the Socialist Labor Party experienced in the '90's. The slogan against the Party was its Trades Union attitude. Owen, Weissmann and Steel, who became a reporter on the capitalist press, canonized the Socialist Labor Party with lampoons and with "reports" gotten up by Steel. Gompers and Gompersism was the beau ideal.

Weissmann flourished under boycotts and strikes; a central body of labor which he established against the then Central Labor Federation, a body closely allied to the Socialist Labor Party, was eventually dropped as no longer needed, and Weissmann himself dropped out of the Bakers' Union, immediately blossoming forth as a boss-baker.

But Weissmann's name did not vanish from the subsequent chronicles of the Labor Movement. It appeared almost continuously as the subject of the wrath of the bakers whom he now employed. One day it appeared conspicuously in a new connection. Within the week of the day on which Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for Governor of this

State in 1898, a little lunch party was held by the candidate with two "leading representatives of Labor"—as the reports had it. Of these two "representatives of Labor", Henry Weissmann was one, the other was a gentleman whose original name was something like Karkowinsky, but who is extensively known as Harry White, the then Secretary of the Garment Workers, subsequent co-member of Gompers on the Civic Federation, recently convicted of hiring scabs to break a garment workers' strike in Chicago, and finally bounced by his own organization. That was the trio at that lunch.

The latest conspicuous appearance of Weissmann in print is now. He has become a lawyer. He tells us himself, in the article referred to, that when the boss-baker Lockner was convicted in this State for violating the ten-hour law, the State Association of Master Bakers "came to him" and placed the case in his hands on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that he took the case because the law was "unjust" and violated the principle of "the freedom of contract."

It matters not what race Mr. Untermaier has in mind as De Leon's race; nor does the chidishness of Mr. Untermaier's conclusion, as to the racial foundation for a "rule or ruin" instinct require notice; nor yet is De Leon himself the subject of consideration in the consideration of the passage quoted. The point that deserves attention is the fact that Mr. Untermaier considers "race" a proper subject to bank a conclusion upon in a Socialist discussion, and that he does so in an obvious attempt to set up his own—the German—race as superior to that of some one else. This circumstance is of no slight importance to us in America: it has many curious features about it, but it also has features about it that the American Movement can neglect only at its own peril.

There is no virtue and there is no vice that is peculiar to any one race, and that any other race could not, or does not indulge in. Indeed, even before natural science scorned race theorists as the "astrologers of sociology", the averagely informed man made the experience that virtues as well as vices are international. The fact is pre-eminently illustrated by the universality of the vice of Jingoism: there is no nationality, or race using the term loosely, whose folklore does not indicate that, in its infancy, that particular race did not consider itself the "salt of the earth", the "elect of the Lord"; and there is no race so far as whose literature, even at this present date, does not indicate that the writer considers his race "the thing." Even the general common sense of the human race has relegated the Jingo to the shelves where curios are kept that recall the infancy and barbaric period of man; and Socialist science, based upon the material facts, rejects the Jingoic presumption of any race, while Socialist morality, the reflex of the material fact, condemns the posture of the Jingo as immorally harmful. All this notwithstanding, there is a curious phenomenon that appears in our days, a phenomenon all the more curious because it appears in the Socialist camp—that phenomenon consists in the impudent presumption on the part of a certain element, that is merely a caricature of the German people, and a misfit element of the Movement in Germany, to set itself up, as Germans, as superior to all other people, and, of course, as oracles of Socialism.

We have seen the phenomenon, in a bunch and in its collective hideousness in the New Yorker Volkszeitung Corporation—we saw its Herman Schlueter declare: "We Germans speak from above down!" We saw its Alexander Jonas declare: "The American people are hopelessly stupid and corrupt!" We saw barely a year ago the paper that it issues declare that there is no safety to an English Socialist press unless controlled by "us Germans" (meaning the Jingo Volkszeitung Germans)! We have seen that element look with contempt upon any German who learned English, whereupon they would pronounce him "Americanized", meaning thereby depraved! We have seen its paper publish articles to prove that the English language is "absurd and untruthful"! Only the other day we saw its paper contain the Jingo calumny that the "Irish are corrupt to the marrow"! We have seen them pooh-pooh the idea that any but a German could understand Socialism and be trusted with teaching it!—and now Mr. Ernest Untermaier attests his kinship to the Volkszeitung Corporation clowns!

Providentially, Marx, a German himself, castigated with the club-weight of his reasoning and the trenchant Toledo blade of his satire, the absurdity of German Jingo. In America, especially in the Socialist camp, the matter is worse than absurd. It can only tend to play into the capitalist's hand by tending to keep the nationalities of the land divided; it can only tend to throw ridicule upon our German fellow-wage-slaves who are too intelligent and honorable to share such views, and who deserve better than to have their people caricatured by such arrant and pretentious humbugs; above all, to the Socialist Movement in particular, this absciss dangerous, the Movement's safety requires that it be lanced.

The President is hunting bears, and the Federal officials are hunting trusts. So far the bears have got the worst of it.

Mexico's trade is reported growing. Mexico's proletariat is growing, too. Trade and proletarians always grow together.

JINGOISM.

Such is the exuberance of the nonsense in the Ernest Untermaier "arguments", in the debate that he recently had in Chicago with a member of the Socialist Labor Party, published last week in these columns for general edification and "size-up", that there is danger of the only important thing said by the gentleman being lost sight of. The important thing lies in the passage in which he declares:

"De Leon was born upon some island in South America and, SUBJECT TO THE NATURAL INSTINCTS OF HIS RACE, would either rule or ruin."

It matters not what race Mr. Untermaier has in mind as De Leon's race; nor does the chidishness of Mr. Untermaier's conclusion, as to the racial foundation for a "rule or ruin" instinct require notice; nor yet is De Leon himself the subject of consideration in the consideration of the passage quoted. The point that deserves attention is the fact that Mr. Untermaier considers "race" a proper subject to bank a conclusion upon in a Socialist discussion, and that he does so in an obvious attempt to set up his own—the German—race as superior to that of some one else. This circumstance is of no slight importance to us in America: it has many curious features about it, but it also has features about it that the American Movement can neglect only at its own peril.

"What the Murphy movement, Father Matthew associations and the W. C. T. U. have never been able to do for sobriety and total abstinence may be brought about by the demands of modern business, which requires in every branch clear eyes, unclouded minds and steady hands."

In this paragraph, those who deny that morals are a reflex of material conditions will find considerable food for thought.

"A. M. Simons, Editor" has played us a scurvy trick. We knew he was exploding, fit to snap all his buttons. A birdy told us, and we made all arrangements in advance to publish his this month's explosion under another "Explosion—More to Come". And now comes his "Review", and dashes our plans. A pintful of an explosion, even a gallon, The People could stand, and our readers would enjoy—but a whole hoggshead! That's too much of a good thing. A little fun is permissible. But to reproduce the gentleman in the full five wide, long and closely printed pages of his prodigious "Review" to which he unanimously elected himself "Editor", and over which five expanses of pages he tears wildly about like a demented demijohn—that we would not do. It would crowd out less ludicrously amusing, but much important matter.

Nevertheless, we cannot forgo, the sport of taking "A. M. Simons, Editor's" head in chancery, and disporting our minkies upon his nose for just a minute. The gentleman charges De Leon with the "falseness" of stating that "the German Social Democratic Unions have continuously fought the Hirsch-Dunker unions" etc. The only falsehood in the matter is the assertion, as made by "A. M. Simons, Editor". We would ask him to produce the passage. But we shall abstain. Once before, a little over five years ago, when, in another fit of mendacity and lunacy, the gentleman fabricated against us the charge that we issued a secret circular against his important self, we called upon him to produce the document; to this day there has been no response. We shall not harass the already sufficiently perturbed gentleman again with such annoying demands as to substantiate his allegations.

The People never said that the fight against the Hirsch-Dunker concerns continues. What The People did say is that when the Hirsch-Dunker concerns started, more than a generation ago, they were attacked, often with clubs, by the Social Democrats, and their meetings smashed more than once. The spread of the Hirsch-Dunker Unions was thus effectively checked; they were crippled, and the Social Democracy grew again; there has been no occasion since to fight them. Of course, the wide-read "A. M. Simons, Editor" has not seen any evidence of these fights during "the nearly ten years", during which he has been a "fairly close reader" of the German Socialist press. He has no further depth of information than that—10 years! As well might he deny that the Americans pummeled the British in 1776, when the ground that "for ten years he has been a fairly close reader of British and American papers", and in none does he find anything but mutual loveliness. That is a "A. M. Simons, Editor's" intellectual level. Even Bohn is misrepresented, although his article appears in the same issue of the "Review". If Bohn's words, that those concerns were "smashed", are taken to mean that they were annihilated, then Bohn errs, but he could not be charged with claiming, as "A. M. Simons, Editor" charges him with doing, that the fight continues. Nowhere outside of Timboocoo do people "continuously fight" thing that is "smashed". Moreover Bohn can only have meant that there was "smashing" done, and so there was—in days that "A. M. Simons, Editor" is too shallow to know anything about.

"In that opinion the court maintained that a State or its subdivisions, when they were themselves employers, had a right to prescribe conditions under which said work should be done, and a contractor who undertook a job for the State was bound thereby. It was read into the contract.

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"The Sun" of the 19th instant printed the following:

"Without pretending that moral considerations affect their actions, the great transportation corporations of the United States are continually doing the most effective work in the cause of temperance and right living. The New Jersey Public Service Corporation will not allow its employees to spend their off time in pool rooms, and the man who is caught violating this order is discharged. The St. Louis transportation companies have a similar rule. The Chicago and Alton Railway Company prohibits its men from visiting dance halls, saloons, race tracks, or 'questionable resorts'. Mr. Charlton, the general passenger agent of the road, says that the company makes such rules not because they are trying to control the morals of the men, but for the purpose of safer operation of trains. Alton operating employees have got to be men of unquestionable habits, and there is no deviation from that requirement."

Henry Weismann, Once an Officer of the Bakers' Union, Now is Instrumental in the Abolition by Judicial Decree of Ten-Hour Law.

A DEVELOPMENT

Henry Weismann, Once an Officer of the Bakers' Union, Now is Instrumental in the Abolition by Judicial Decree of Ten-Hour Law.

(From N. Y. Times, April 19.)

The New York State law making ten hours a day's work and sixty hours a week's work in bakeries was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States as the result of arguments advanced by Henry Weismann, counsel for the master bakers of the State of New York.

This same law was passed by reason of the labors of Henry Weismann, International Secretary of the Journeyman Bakers' Union of America.

Henry Weismann, counsel for the master bakers and Henry Weismann, International Secretary of the Journeyman Bakers' Union of America, are one and the same man.

"When I was young—a journeyman baker and Secretary of their National organization—I thought labor was right in all things," said Mr. Weismann yesterday afternoon. "I was fiery and full of ideals. Later I became a master baker, and, undergoing an intellectual revolution, saw where the law which I had succeeded as a journeyman baker in having passed was unjust to the employees. I withdrew from labor circles because I was unwilling to keep on saying 'Yes' and 'Amen' to measures which were manifestly wrong."

"The fight which the master bakers have won against an arbitrary ten-hour day does not mean that they are opposed to ten hours as a working day. It means that they wish to preserve inviolate the principle of the freedom of contract, and that they object to the criminal feature which was injected into the enforcement of the law when, in 1898, it was codified as a labor law. As the legal representative of the master bakers, I am free to say that if the journeymen bakers would go before the Legislature and ask for the creation of a ten-hour day by law, eliminating the criminal provisions of the measure, we would not oppose the amendment which would achieve such an end."

Mr. Weismann is a native of Germany. He was a German baker for several years before he came to this country. On landing in America he went to San Francisco, where he pursued his trade. While there he became an active labor worker, and was at last elected International Secretary. In 1890 he came to New York as one of the editors of The Bakers' Journal. It was while he was holding this position that he became interested in the enactment of the ten-hour day law.

He went about it with skill. Dr. Rainsford was interested by him. He secured the support of Bishop Potter and the Church Association for the Advancement of Labor. The measure became a law in 1895. Then he left the journeymen bakers' organization and became a master baker. Then he went into politics. He was chosen as chief deputy to the Clerk of Kings County and was recognized as one of the Republican leaders. He held this place in 1901, 1902, and 1903. He studied law and was admitted to the bar while occupying the post.

"In November, 1901, Joseph Lochner was arrested for violating the ten-hour day law," said Mr. Weismann yesterday. "The case went against him in Oneida County. The State Association of Master Bakers appealed, Lindsley & Mackie representing it. The Appellate Division sustained the lower court, and it was taken to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals sustained the Appellate Court, Judge Parker writing the decision.

"I had been admitted to the bar in the meantime, and the master bakers came to me. I took it to the Supreme Court of the United States, associating Frank Harvey Field with me. As the law was originally passed it was primitive. At the time when I gave my energies toward passing it I did not recognize the injustice it would work.

"As I understand it, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States does not make unconstitutional the labor laws enacted for the restriction of the hours of employment on public works. As far as I can see, it has not reversed its opinion in the case of Atkins vs. the State of Kansas, rendered in 1903. That opinion was in reference to the eight-hour provision holding in the State of Kansas, which applied to public contracts and contractors working for the State.

"In that opinion the court maintained that a State or its subdivisions, when they were themselves employers, had a right to prescribe conditions under which

"The President is hunting bears, and the Federal officials are hunting trusts. So far the bears have got the worst of it.

New York. With the exception of Section 110, which forbids any man to work more than ten hours, no matter whether he wants to or not or what he gets for overtime, the law is not changed. The sections looking to sanitary precautions stand. The punitive provisions stand in so far as their violation is concerned.

"The decision does not mean that it is unconstitutional to prescribe the hours of labor in other spheres. On railroads, for instance, the State can dictate the hours of labor on the grounds of public safety. If the health of a people is menaced the hours of toil can be set forth and insisted upon. If, however, the other sections of the labor law regarding bakers and confectionery establishments are enforced—and the decision of the Supreme Court does not check their operation—the surroundings will be so sanitary and healthful that there is no reason why, from a standpoint of health, a baker may not work twelve or fourteen hours if he be so minded. His surroundings will be all that could possibly be desired.

"The truth of the matter is I have never been in sympathy with the radicals in the labor movement. Even when I was secretary of the international association I was in favor of law which would deal with conditions as they were, and was never an advocate of measures which seemed destined to apply to the ultima thule of the imperial co-operative commonwealth. For this reason I was in disfavor with the radicals.

"This did not concern me then any more than it does now. I did my duty as I saw it. I confess that there is a difference in the point of view, as I saw when I became a master baker, but, even though I have succeeded in knocking out the ten-hour day for bakers, I am not against a ten-hour day. The only principle for which I contend is the right of a man to work an hour or so overtime for extra compensation if necessity arises and he needs the money and is willing to do the work."

One of the features of "municipal ownership", upon which its advocates say very little, is the investment advantages it offers to the capitalist class. Robert P. Porter recently estimated that over three thousand millions of dollars are invested by English capitalists in English municipal undertakings. "The New York Commercial" of April 22 says that "So much money has been called for in Great Britain by projects for municipal lighting, tramways and similar enterprises that a dearth of capital is disclosing itself in the London money market and has been the subject of serious concern among financiers." This rush of capitalist investors for municipal bonds is proof that the latter are considered more profitable and lucrative than other forms of capitalist investments. They pay a higher, steadier and more satisfactory rate of interest. But who pays this interest? It comes out of the hide and sweat of the workingmen employed in operation of the municipal enterprises. Look out for such municipal ownership!

"The battle of ideas" is continually being waged in the capitalist press. It consists of a continuous discussion on a wide variety of topics, mainly of a trivial nature, or when really important, from a thoroughly conventional and superficial standpoint. Considering the important and fundamental questions that are awaiting solution, one would wonder why such discussions are permitted, were it not evident that they fill space at a small cost, help sell the papers, and keep alive that absurd belief in a "free press", at a time when the press is free only to those who write

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE "GOLDEN WEST."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Out here in California, the agricultural wage workers are up against the class struggle as fiercely as they are in any State west of the Mississippi River.

The wage slaves on the big ranches are herded like sheep in the bunk-houses. The lack of space makes it necessary to put the bunks one above another. There are as many as sixteen or eighteen wage workers in a room twenty-five to thirty feet square, with no fresh air, or only as much as comes in at the broken and badly fitting windows. The stench is fearful, as the doors have to be kept shut up all day or the hogs come in, and their presence does not improve matters.

The workers get up all the way from three to half-past four in the morning, to feed and harness their teams. Sometimes they drive all the way from six to ten miles, so that by the time they have harnessed up, it is breakfast time. After eating they go at once to the fields, and work until sundown. Then before supper they unharness their teams. After eating they have to feed and bed-down the mules, doctor sore shoulders (if there are any), scrape the sweat from the collars, and then, when all this is done, they may go to bed.

The men are fed on such coarse and unwholesome fare that a hog would look at it with suspicion.

For this class of work the wage slave receives from one dollar a day to thirty dollars a month. Isn't this a magnificent wage? and are they not free American citizens? and can't they quit? Yes, and go somewhere else where the conditions are the same or, perhaps, worse!

The respect the wage slaves are held in is on a par with the conditions they labor under. The employer generally speaks of the men as "hoboes" and "drunks" that deserve no better treatment, and that if they would save their money! (?) and not be so extravagant (?) they would not have to work very long (?) If a man lived a million years he would not then have enough to permit him to compete with organized capitalism at the present time, at a wage of one dollar a day.

California, the home of the patty-bourgeois, is a very backward State. The Socialist Labor Party does very well indeed in the industrial sections, but out in the agricultural regions our growth is necessarily slow. The life of a Socialist Labor Party man on the big ranches is not a paradise. The treatment he receives is horrible, for he not only has to put up with the conditions, but with abuse, ridicule, and dirty work, done to him by some of the wage workers who are anxious to curry favor with the "boss," such are the "noble qualities" that a system of economic slavery and political chicanery breed in the breast of its victims.

Down with such conditions, ye wage slaves! Arise to a knowledge of your material interests! Get up on your feet. Be men! Join in the work for your own emancipation. You should not submit; you must fight. Join the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. You can't get any rights if you don't fight for them. The capitalist won't treat you any better for submitting. Stand firm. Read up and inform yourselves. Don't let the capitalist or his lackeys bow you down. Work on with the members of your class. Inform them on the Class Struggle. If you lose your job, what of it? Try for another. Don't get discouraged. We must win, if we show that we are determined, because our class, the workers, are in the vast majority, and in the right. Of course, we can't win in a day. It may take years, but what of that? Are we not capable of holding out for a prolonged and very hard fight? If not, we don't deserve to have anything but kicks and blows, for that is the reward of a physical and moral coward. Which do we, as a class, deserve: victory or defeat? The future will show. It rests with us. Let us make it a victory! Will you fight with or against your class?

If you fight with us, you must fight in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, for these are the only true organizations of the Working Class in this country that are always on the firing line, agitating, educating, and organizing for the fight to a finish between organized and despotic capitalism on the one hand and the Working Class on the other. The Working Class is fighting for our homes, our wives, our mothers, in short, for civilization. (When I say homes I don't mean such "homes" as we get under capitalism.) The capitalist

is fighting to keep his stealings, to keep us slaves, in short, his fight is reactionary; he is trying to turn back and block the wheels of progress.

Long live the Social Revolution! Long live the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance!

G. W. Brooks.
Red Bluff, Tehama Co., Cal., April 14.

MAY DAY IN CANADA.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—International Labor Day, the first of May, is again nearing, and with its approach Toronto, like other cities, has its threatening labor troubles.

The bricklayers, carpenters, and builders' laborers are asking increases and agreements with the bosses. The bricklayers' increase, the bosses will grant, but an agreement they will not sign, and over the agreement portion there promises to be trouble.

The Amalgamated and Brotherhood carpenters are asking an increase, which the bosses, so far, refuse to give. There may be a conflict, although Mr. Tweed, walking delegate of the Brotherhood, and the capitalist press are doing all in their power to prevent friction. The former appeals in a humble voice to brother capital (the bosses) to remember that their interests are the carpenters' (Labor's). The latter warns the carpenters and others of the building trades that they should act with moderation, remembering what harm will result to the tremendous prosperity in every line of business and the consequent loss of "public opinion" should they act rashly in demanding TOO MUCH.

What the builders' laborers intend to do is not settled. They have suffered in their strikes before from that blight of pure and simpledom—trade autonomy, alias every trade for itself and the devil take the hindmost—and will likely suffer in the same way again, should they try to better their condition.

The Gurney Foundry Company has obtained damages against a trades union for boycotting their goods and a Mr. Banton, labor editor of the "Star," a gentleman whose knowledge along the line of working class economics is simply superb, wonders where "we"—capital and labor—are drifting in the light of such decisions, and threatens forcible resistance, if the employers, mistaking their own real strength, bolstered up by biased legal decisions (his knowledge bubbles out right here), close the door against all attempts at conciliatory methods in the settlement of disputes. Then, in spite of threatening pains and penalties, "forcible resistance will be offered, as it is in human nature to resist oppression". Never will there be forcible resistance so long as the pure and simple influence of the Bantons, Gocklings, Gompers, et al., upholds the capitalist class.

The "Star" relates the fact that Italians are paying three dollars a month for enjoying the privilege of sleeping in an outhouse, and conveys the information that any one willing to invest \$7000 in an Italian boarding house could easily net \$200 per month on his investment. This is prosperity for the capitalist, for sure; but, of course, he is performing a "kindness" towards the poor wage-slave.

At present Canada is enjoying a period of "unparalleled prosperity"—for the capitalist class; and Toronto, of course, is enjoying full measure of that same prosperity. The conditions facing the wage worker of this city are anything but conducive to trips to swell the savings deposits in the banks; his wages have increased little, if any, and living is away up; a horse-stall will command eight to ten dollars readily. Prosperity-hard-times, the devil and the deep sea, that is the lot of the wage slave in this fine, glorious Canada of the capitalist class (they are in the habit of saying "this Canada of ours").

J. M. R.
Toronto, Canada, April 16.

AN OPINION OF HENRY CLAY.
To the Daily and Weekly People:—

I am at the present time reading the life of Henry Clay, one of the greatest U. S. Senators, capitalist, of course. But men that ever occupied a seat in the was from that standpoint, logical in all his actions. Comparing him with the present, he was tactically speaking, a Socialist Labor Party man from top to bottom. By some he is called a compromiser. To such persons, I will say read his life again, and especially do I recommend Colton's "Life of Henry Clay" to every S. L. P. man.

Clay had the same fight with Andrew Jackson that the Socialist Labor Party has with the "Socialist" party. At first his side looked very bright, but only for a short period. Then he was called a dictator. For twelve long years he strug-

gled against reaction and finally overcame that element.

My object in writing this letter is to show to the readers of The People, one of his arguments in favor of his protective measures. It follows:

"One of the greatest errors or oversights which American statesmen, averse to the protective policy, have betrayed in political economy, is perhaps shutting their eyes to the importance of artificial power in its positive influence in promoting a nation's wealth, and in its relative influence in enabling the U. S. to keep pace with rival nations, especially with Great Britain. Mr. Clay had occasion to notice, as long ago as 1824, that some British authorities estimated the machine power of Great Britain as equal to two hundred millions of men. The number of operatives to apply this machinery has never yet amounted to one million. Here, then, is a nation, with a population of some twenty-five millions, with a producing power of two hundred millions. Its capability of producing wealth by artificial means, is so great, that its natural power is scarcely worthy of being brought into the account. To this cause chiefly is attributed her prowess in her struggles against the colossal power of Napoleon, and her ability at that period to afford such constant and essential aid to her continental allies. One man at home did the work of two hundred, less or more. With or without allies she was able to contend against the power of France, till the victory of Waterloo gave her repose, if indeed she needed it."

From page 159, second volume.
Otto Steinhoff.
Columbus, O., April 13.

WE CANNOT; WHO CAN?

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In the Weekly People of February 25, a write-up of Lady Warwick appears under the caption of "Babbling Brook," in which mention is made of the "Alexandra Limp." I have heard it stated that this is due to royalty having wet nurses for their children and this, sometimes terminating in "milk-leg", is what caused the limp.

Can you throw any light on the particular case of Queen Alexandra?

Fraternally,
L. M. Gordon.
Hamilton, Canada, April 16.

BRANCH MOUNT VERNON ORGANIZED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Branch Mt. Vernon, Section Westchester County, was permanently organized last Saturday evening, April 15th, 1905. Comrade Rudolph Katz, our State Organizer, was chosen temporary chairman, and after briefly stating the object of the meeting, the following business was transacted:

Roll call showed six members present, out of nine who were expected to attend. Three applications for membership were accepted. Comrade Paul R. H. Wegener was elected permanent Organizer and financial secretary; Comrade Fred. Marquard, recording secretary.

44 Union avenue was chosen as the regular meeting place of the branch, and meetings will be held on the second and last Tuesdays of each month. It was decided to hold a special meeting next Monday evening, April 24, at 8 p. m. We expect to accept the applications of five new members at the special meeting.

The comrades present all expressed the opinion that we shall set the pace for the rest of the county branches now forming, or already organized, and we expect soon to assist The People with a lavish hand.

Meeting adjourned.
Fraternally Yours,
Paul R. H. Wegener,
Organizer and Fin. Sec.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 15.

A GROWING REALIZATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find P. O. order, for which send me the Daily People for as long as that will pay.

I have been a member of the Socialist party for the past seven years, but now realize that they are socialistic in name only. Their aim is to get votes on any pretense. I would like to have you give me the address of the Socialist Labor Party Section in Chicago, that I may visit it.

Yours,
G. F. Slater, M.D.
Chicago, Ill., April 13.

WE HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE THAT THEY DID DO SO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a "lecture" given by the "Socialist" party of Oklahoma City, a luminary of said party asserted that the "Socialist" party had sent \$5000 to the Socialist Revolutionary party of Russia.

Is this a fact? I want to ascertain this.

P. K.
Hutchinson, Kans., April 15.

ADDRESS WANTED.

The present address is desired of Al. Safford, formerly of Philadelphia. Send to Business Department, Daily and Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

A GOOD UNION MAN

He Takes Part in Practical Discussion on Wages and Politics.

(Special Correspondence.)

Toronto, Canada, April 15.—The trades union question being foremost now in the columns of The People, especially the discussion on the Chicago Manifesto, perhaps the following will be interesting to members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

I have been slaving in one of the big warehouses that is being built in the burnt district this last week, and all went smoothly till Monday, April 10, at noon hour, when the walking delegates of the Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Carpenters appeared on the scene and the following took place:

Delegate of the Amalgamated—"Good day, sir. Are you a carpenter?"

S. T. & L. A. Man—"That's what I make my living at."

D. of A.—"Are you a member of organized labor?"

S. T. & L. A. Man—"I am."

D. of A.—"Glad to hear that. To what union do you belong?"

S. T. & L. A. Man—"To the S. T. & L. A."

D. of A.—"S. T. & L. A. S-T-&—L—A—would you mind telling me what that stands for?"

S. T. & L. A. Man—"That stands for Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

D. of A. (pretending not to be wise)—"I never heard of that before. They are not affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council."

S. T. & L. A. Man—"None the worse for that."

Just then the delegate of the Brotherhood, who has just been trying to pull the wool over the eyes of a couple of carpenters on the other side of the room, steps up.

D. of A. (addressing D. of B.)—"Here is a man who belongs to the S. T. & L. A. Did you ever hear of that organization?"

D. of B. (posing, as in a thinking mood)—"S. T. & L. A.! Is it connected with the American Federation of Labor?"

S. T. & L. A. Man—"No; it is not. It refuses to come into the Gompers and Mitchell style of trades unions, which mislead the workers."

D. of A.—"Don't you think you ought to join a union of your trade?"

S. T. & L. A. Man—"One union is enough for me to belong to (trying to draw him on), besides what has your organization ever done for the workers?"

D. of A.—"It has raised the wages and given you the eight-hour day."

S. T. & L. A. Man—"Do you mean to tell me that the organizations you two men represent raised the wages of the carpenters?"

D. of A.—"Yes."

S. T. & L. A. Man—"Well, if that is the case, how is it that two years ago when the carpenters struck for thirty-five cents per hour, backed by your union, that they lost?"

D. of A. (beginning to squirm)—"Well, there was a lot not in the union here at that time."

S. T. & L. A. Man—"Is it not a fact that the bosses offered to compromise at thirty-two and one-half and thirty-five cents with a two-year agreement, paying the thirty-two and one-half cents per hour for the year 1903 and thirty-five cents per hour for the year 1904; and here we are still getting only thirty cents? Now, if your unions raised wages to thirty cents, as you claim, why are they not getting thirty-five cents?"

D. of B. (trying to help him out)—"Well, there was a lot not in the union and we had no control over them. But why not you come in and help us to get thirty-five cents?"

S. T. & L. A. Man—"I said before that one union was enough for me; besides I refuse to pay dues to keep fellows like you walking the streets with starched collars and drawing \$18.00 and \$20.00 per week and us poor slaves working for about \$8.00 per week on the average, and glad to get it."

D. of B.—"I am working while you are sleeping."

S. T. & L. A. Man—"Yes, sir, you are working the rank and file for all they are worth, making a fat living out of their dues."

D. of B. (getting sore, and who weighs about 190 pounds)—"Yes, but I think that is more than you are able to do. Your brains are in proportion to your body."

S. T. & L. A. Man (who is a small man)—"Oh, yes; you think all right. But just let me tell you, Mr. Tweed and Mr. Sanders, how much you think and what your objects are. It is this: You know very well that your pure and simple unions are of no use to the workers; and, with all your wind about us having our wages raised you know only too well that wages have not risen with the cost of living. You know that rents have been on the steady rise this four

years, and bread and all the other necessities of life are away up, making it impossible for us to make both ends meet.

Yet you fellows prate about your organizations bettering our conditions with its no politics; yet at election time we see you fellows on the platforms of the Grit or Tory parties, or else on little junketing trips to the Parliament buildings, trying to "nurse yourselves into nice Government jobs like Bob Gockling or Dan O'Donohue. Oh, no, old man, you are not going to force or coerce me into your unions and I'll make you recognize my card of the S. T. & L. A."

D. of B. (turning to D. of A., and feeling very bitter)—"Come on; there is no use arguing, that fellow is a pimp."

S. T. & L. A. Man—"When you labor fakirs cannot convince with your lies, you resort to abuse."

Exit fakirs.

A pure and simpler standing near butted in.

P. and S.—"Don't you believe in organized labor?"

S. T. & L. A. Man—"Yes; I believe in organizing on proper lines; that is, along the lines of the class struggle. The S. T. & L. A. is a Socialist union based on class lines, not on craft lines, and teaching its members to vote straight; which is easier than the strike and boycott, and more effective."

P. and S. (who is an Englishman)—"Yes, we in England, have elected labor men to Parliament, Kier Hardie, Burns, etc., and the Socialists are all right."

S. T. & L. A. Man—"Yes, so I believe, and after you had elected men of such type as Hardie and Burns, they betrayed the workers, as Burns did, when the miners in one of the mining centers were out on strike and the militia was sent against them and Burns sanctioned the

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 580, London, Ont., Canada.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday 10 a. m.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the N. E. C. sub committee was held on Friday, April 21 at 2-6 New Reade street. Present: Gillhaus, Kinne, Eck, Walsh, Teichlauf, Lechner, Burke, Moren and Olsen. Absent with excuse, Hossack and Katz; without excuse, Crawford, Donohue, Anderson and Bahnsen.

The General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., requested permission to issue subscription lists to the Sections of the S. L. P. for the purpose of raising funds in order to send as representative a delegation as funds will permit, to the Chicago convention on June 27. The request was granted.

The committees on Party press and agitation reported progress.

Communications: From Vancouver, B. C., containing information about a former member of that Section who had been expelled some years ago and who had subsequently joined Section Los Angeles, Cal., and was recently expelled by that Section for conduct unbecoming a member; from Mr. A. Hahn, New York, inquiring whether certain money collected for the Russian Revolutionists Fund had been received. The money in question not having been received, he had been so informed. From California S. E. C. upon matters connected with the Bohm tour and giving information in regard to the expulsion of W. P. Evans by Section Los Angeles. From Section Newport News, Va., an inquiry why the last Party press letter sent out by the management had not been countersigned by the N. E. C. sub committee. The omission was due to an oversight. From Organizer F. Bohn several letters reporting his work in Arizona and enclosing applications for membership at large from the following: N. Kempton; H. Kempson; F. Lightfoot; P. M. Le Sage; H. C. Larson; A. Bal and J. Bal, all of Bisbee, Ariz. The application of J. Bal being defective, it was laid over for further information and the other six applicants were admitted. From T. F. Duigan, Bisbee, Ariz., sending application for membership at large of J. P. Haven, who was admitted. From Hotchkiss, Colo., a letter by A. Tewksbury, reporting removal to that town from Wichita, Kansas. Removal to an organized state making transfer of membership to Colorado necessary, transfer cards had been issued. From Ogden, Utah, sending donation to General Agitation and Russian Revolutionists funds and reporting local situation. From New Haven, Conn., reporting local situation. From Conn., N. J., Mass., R. I., Pa. S. E. C., and also Section Lead, So. Dak., remittances for N. A. F. matter. State Committees and Sections are urged to make final reports on this matter. From Section Rensselaer County, N. Y., asking why nominations made by that section of C. H. Corrigan and F. Passonno for delegates to S. T. & L. A. convention had not been acknowledged. Secretary stated that they had not been received. From Va. S. E. C., asking why the name of Comrade Corrigan does not appear on voting blank sent out for vote on delegate to S. T. & L. A. convention. Secretary replied that Comrade Corrigan had declined the nomination, but that due to a clerical error statement of the fact had been omitted.

Mich. S. E. C. sent application for a section located at Kalamazoo, Mich. and charter was upon motion granted. Ohio S. E. C. inquired as to material available for state organizer during the coming summer. Secretary instructed to reply that Comrade A. Gillhaus is at present in a position to take up the work if desired.

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation sent a letter asking that the N. E. C. sub committee send a committee to their convention to be held on April 22 and 23, New York City. M. Lechner and W. Teichlauf were elected. In connection with the said convention Section Milwaukee, Wis., transmitted a resolution of Hungarian Branch of Milwaukee urging that the entire organization of the Federation become organically connected with the S. L. P. That question was discussed at some length and the letter turned over to the committee elected with instructions to bring it before the convention.

Letter received from Grand Junction, Colo., urging that another organizer be sent to follow up the work of Comrade Bohn and suggesting Comrade Corrigan; also suggesting that members of N. E. C. who are speakers address meetings on the way to and from New York when the July session of the N. E. C. takes place. H. J. Brimble, Florence, Colo., acknowledged receipt of charter and supplies for Section Fremont County and reported upon local situation, pointing out the need of active work in the state.

where at present, conditions are favorable. Letter received from Hutchinson, Kans., reporting peculiar make-up and conduct of local S. P.

The financial report for two weeks ending April 15 showed receipts \$134.37; expenditures \$158.27.

A. Moren, Recording Sec. pro tem.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, April 22, the following amounts were received for the above fund:

N. N., New York,.....	\$ 1.00
Thos. Reedy, Lowell, Mass.,.....	.10
23d A. D., New York,.....	1.75
A. G. Dehly, Seattle, Wash.,.....	.20
P. Driscoll, Paradise, Ariz.,.....	5.00
J. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....	1.00
Total,.....	\$ 9.05
Previously acknowledged,.....	538.61
Grand total,.....	\$547.66

Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

MAY DAY IN CLEVELAND.

Section Cleveland S. L. P. will pay their respect to Labor's international May Day celebration by holding a public mass meeting at Section Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building), on Sunday, May 7th, at 3 p. m. sharp. Comrade Paul Dinger will speak on the significance of the "First of May". Admission free.

All readers of this paper are cordially invited to attend. Come one and all and enjoy an interesting and entertaining hour.

MAY DAY IN MILWAUKEE.

Section Milwaukee, S. L. P. will hold a grand May Day demonstration on Sunday, April 30, at the Freie Gemeinde Hall. Admission will be free.

This year's affair promises to eclipse the previous May Day demonstrations held in this city. A grand ball will take place in the evening while the afternoon will be devoted to speech making, singing, etc.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS FUND.

The following contributions were received for the above fund during the week ending with April 22:

S. Schwartzman, New York,.....	\$ 1.00
P. Driscoll, Paradise, Ariz.,.....	1.00

Total,.....	\$ 2.00
Previously acknowledged,.....	126.57

Grand total,.....	\$128.57
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Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

FOREST CITY ALLIANCE.

L. A. 342 S. T. & L. A., Cleveland, O. Regular meeting of above Local will take place Wednesday, May 3, at 8 p. m., at office of German party organ, corner Seneca and Columbus streets, 3rd floor. Each and every member should make it his duty to attend. Those comrades of Section Cleveland, S. L. P. who expressed their intention of joining the Local are requested to be present.

Richard Koeppl, Sec'y.

S. L. P. LECTURES

Buffalo—Sunday, April 30, 3 p. m., at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Subject: "International May Day and American Labor Day," by Boris Reinstein. Admission free.

LECTURE IN BROOKLYN.

A lecture will be given by H. A. Santee on Sunday, April 30, at Turn Hall, Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn. Subject: "Social Parasitism." Lecture commences at 3 p. m. Comrades living in those districts are urged to attend and bring friends.

S. T. & L. A. LECTURES

Buffalo—Monday, May 1, 8 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, Room 510, 19 West Mohawk street. Subject: "The Labor Unions and Politics," by L. A. Armstrong. Admission free.

BOSTON'S GREAT S. T. & L. A. MEETING.

Section Boston is about to arrange for the greatest public demonstration ever held in Boston for Socialism, some time in June, during the week of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance convention in Lynn, June 5, 1905. The demonstration will be held in Faneuil Hall, the most widely known meeting hall in the world, owned by the city of Boston.

The purpose is to hold a great public meeting, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. Parryism, Gompersism, Industrial Unionism, will be discussed through resolutions on these subjects. A full and entirely free discussion by the audience is to follow the speakers, and all points open for discussion, if not settled then and there, will be further discussed each Sunday afternoon at the public meetings held by the Section on Boston Common, at the ninth tree, on the Mall, from 4 to 6 o'clock, during the summer.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Two hundred and thirty-four subscriptions to The Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, April 22.

Five or more were sent in as follows: Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, twelve; Fred Feller, Hartford, Conn., ten; Chas. Chaster, Newport News, Va., ten; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., ten; Frank Bohn, Tucson, Ariz., nine; Dr. C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., nine; Fourth and Tenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, N. Y., eight; Chas. Hawkins, New Bedford, Mass., five; Rudolph Katz, Westchester County, N. Y., five; Frank F. Young, Cincinnati, Ohio, five; C. L. Stone, Hughes, Indian Territory, five.

Don't forget Red Letter Day. Monday, May first, is International Labor Day. We have designated it as Red Letter Day for the Weekly People and have sent a printed circular to every reader of the Weekly People urging him or her to get one subscription. No S. L. P. man or woman should fail to respond as requested. Every member, and every one who is not a member, who reads either the Daily or the Weekly People, should respond to this call. If you can get more than one sub, do it, but get one anyhow. Let us make a grand showing. If you send in three yearly subs or equal to that in half-yearlies you will be entitled to one of the five books advertised elsewhere in this paper. For every \$1.50 worth of subs you are entitled to one book. The subs must all be sent in at one time. If you send in two on one day and one on another day, that does not entitle you to a book. No books will be given for subs that come in on prepaid cards unless the books are asked for when the cards are bought.

Casson further declared that Marx never intended that there should be a Socialist political party. In concluding the speaker said that none of the leaders of the International Socialist Movement were ever workingmen. He corrected his statement, however, when the audience protested against the falsehood.

The untruths, false conclusions and calumnies of the speaker caused an uproar when he concluded and asked for questions.

Questions flew from every part of the house. Casson refused to answer any. This insult aroused the audience and it made a demonstration.

Casson stood on the platform and "he-he-he-haw-haw-hawed" at his auditors. This angered the crowd and with a whoop they rushed to the platform. Casson turned white and rushed off the platform while the lights were put out.

Confusion reigned some time in the darkness but no one was injured.

10-HOUR LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

CASSON NEARLY MOBBED.

Insults Cooper Union Audience by Laughing at Them—Lights Turned Out to Prevent Riot.

Cooper Union was nearly the scene of a riot Monday caused by the speaker of the evening, Herbert Casson, a graduate of the Social Democratic party, insulting his audience. Casson was speaking under the auspices of the People's Institute. His lecture was advertised as "Socialism in Germany and the United States." Before beginning his address Casson said he would answer any questions when he finished.

Casson said that German Socialists had a right to have a political party because they educated the workers, but that in the United States a political party of Socialism was not necessary because those here are boss ridden and didn't educate. He further stated that there was no class struggle in America but that there was such a thing in Germany because there were nobles and workers there.

He declared municipal ownership and the fire department to be Socialism. Casson asserted that La Follette, Tom Johnson and "Golden Rule" Jones were good Socialists and denounced the Socialist Labor Party for running men against them. The speaker held up "Willie" Hearst as "the greatest man," and abused the Socialists for exposing him.

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(Continued from page 1.)

health? If it is, the State may stop it: if, however, it finds the facts otherwise, the thing complained about is allowed to continue.

In the decision on the 10-hour law case, that the Supreme Court of the United States just reversed, the Court expressly recognized the "police power" of the State. When, accordingly, the Court decided against the law and called it unconstitutional the Court's decision turned upon fact—such as the fact appeared to the Court.

The fact that the Court announced was that it is not harmful to health to work steadily over ten hours each week in a bakery or confectionery shop—and the implied fact that the miserable wages paid to bakers are all right. It is in this respect that the Court's decision marks an epoch.

The Supreme Court of the United States, the supreme tribunal of the capitalist class, has thereby made pronouncement that the life and the health of the working class are matters of no account! Upon this robust "fact"—certainly a FACT to the capitalist class—the decision declaring the 10-hour law unconstitutional has been raised.

Jacksonville, Ill., bought one of each "The Gold Sickle," "The Infant's Skull," and "Woman Under Socialism." And Comrade A. G. Dehly of Seattle, Wash., bought five "The Silver Cross," and one "Capital."

Comrade Moore of Wilmerding, Pa., bought \$1.75 worth of books, and Philadelphia the same amount, while Lowell, Mass., took \$1.25 worth.

Indianapolis, Ind., bought \$6.25 worth of books. Syracuse, N. Y., took \$4 worth. The Thirty-fourth Assembly District, New York City, bought four "Infant's Skull," two "Pilgrim's Shell," and one "Gold Sickle."

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A "Socialist" party, Local of North Dakota bought fifty cents' worth of pamphlets, one copy of each.

Bisbee, Ariz., ordered buttons and songs to the amount of \$1.65 and pamphlets to the amount of \$1.

The Hungarian Socialist Federation of New York bought one hundred Socialist Labor Party emblem buttons.

Raymond Farzio of New York City took 150 Italian pamphlets assorted.

Comrade Kruger of Hutchinson, Kan., bought forty pamphlets, and some leaflets.

A good way to get a book is to get three yearly Red Letter Day subs to the Weekly People.

BRANCH PLEASANTVILLE.

Branch Pleasantville, of Section Westchester County, S. L. P., held its first meeting Monday, April 17, and a permanent organization was affected. The following comrades were elected officers of the Branch: Frank Mularkey, Organizer; recording secretary, F. E. Benke; financial secretary-treasurer, F. Brauckman. The next regular meeting will take place at the residence of Comrade Brauckman, Monday, May 1.

F. B.

Socialism is possible when a majority of the Working Class become conscious that therein lies the salvation of their present and future economic existence. The work of the Socialist to-day is to work to obtain that majority.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MOTHERS for their CHILDREN, and for TEETH, ETC.

CHILD SOOTHING SYRUP, ETC., is a SOOTHING SYRUP.

CHILD SOOTHING SYRUP, ETC., is a SOOTHING SYRUP.